

**IRMA AND DISTRICT HOME TOWN**  
NEWSPAPER FOR THE PAST  
TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

# IRMA TIMES

Vol. 24. No. 12.

## Minutes of Monthly Meeting M.D. Battle River No. 423

The Council of the Mun. Dist. of Battle River No. 423 met in the office of the said district on Thursday, 8th Sept., 1938. Full council present. Reeve R. D. Smallwood in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that minutes of Aug. 11 be approved as read. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Dalton that report of Dr. Springbett as read by Dr. Greenberg, also report of Dr. Greenberg re Harvey Bergquist dental care be accepted and read and reports filed for reference. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that report of Dr. Greenberg re removal of tonsils and anaesthesia given by Dr. Middelmas re Alice Walker be accepted and the account of \$20 payment in full be approved. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that report of the Reeve and Sec'y re J. Baska medical be accepted. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that report of Dr. Greenberg re J. Baska medical be accepted. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that search for the files of the Mun. Dist. re daughter of H. Burdon and Royal Alexandra hospital and place all information available before the council at their meeting of Oct. 12, also the Royal Alexandra hospital be notified of such findings. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that appeal of C.P.R. of wild land assessment on E. 1/4 17-44-8 be allowed on account of grazing lease. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that appeal of C.P.R. of wild land assessment on S.W. 3-45-9 be disallowed on account of insufficient cultivated land and stock. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Dalton that the prescription for J. Baska from Dr. Greenberg be filled. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that correspondence re Albert Walker be tabled for further information and that the letter from Jules R. Bannellis be answered to the effect that no departmental information has been received as to this boy being made ward of the provincial government or not. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that the correspondence re sale of S. E. 28-45-7 be tabled and that the secretary write Minister of Mun. Affairs as to the undue delay in this matter, also to complete Form B on receipt of cash sale price from Mr. G. Leduc. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that they notify the Wainwright Mun. Hospital that this council do not consider J. Kelly indigent. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that the annual fees of the Alberta association of Mun. Dists. amounting to \$20 be forwarded. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that finance committee be authorized to interview the Bank of Montreal in view of obtaining a further loan for Hosp. Asp. #620-41 to retire the balance of the 1931 past due requisitions. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that the secretary send out notices to all de-

### USED TRACTORS FOR SALE

Used John Deere Tractors.  
Used 15-30 McDeering Tractors.  
Used 17-50 Twin City Tractor.  
Used 18-56 Hart Parr Tractor.  
Used 3-Bottom and 4-Bottom Plows.

Many Other Used Tractors.

### OLIVER DEALER OBERT A. LOVIG IRMA, ALBERTA

### Permanent Waves!

Creignole Push-Up and  
New Method Waves

HELEN SAMENUK  
IN IRMA SEPTEMBER 20 and 21  
at Mrs. E. W. Carter's.

Prices To Suit Your Purse!

Inquent tax payers of that part of the Wainwright hsp. dist. within the borders of the M.D. to make payment or arrangements for payment of arrears of hospital taxes by Sept. 22 or collections will be made by dis- tressment. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that Reeve and Sec'y be appointed as a committee re hospital tax arrears collections with power to act. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Dalton that Sec'y be authorized to go to Fabian on Sept. 22 and 23 for the purpose of collecting hospital taxes. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that report of A. E. Peterson weed inspections be accepted. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that correspondence from Dept. of Public Works re abandon Main Highways be the responsibility of Mun. Dists. be filed for reference. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that the circular from Bureau of Relief and public welfare that 60% of direct relief will be payable by the Federal government and relief to be extended only in emergent cases be accepted and filed. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that Sec'y make all arrangements for the holding of a tax sale under the provisions of the Tax Recovery Act 1938 to be held Nov. 10. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Steele that Sec'y be empowered to look after the collection of leases and agreements of this Mun. Dist. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that Reeve and Treasurer be and are hereby authorized to borrow from the Bank of Montreal the sum of \$700.00 deemed necessary for Municipal purposes. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Stewart that Reeve and Treasurer be and are hereby authorized to borrow from the Bank of Montreal the sum of \$4,447.88 deemed necessary to meet the third school requisition. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Collette that Reeve and Treasurer be and are hereby authorized to borrow from the Bank of Montreal the sum of \$295.08 to meet the third quarter hospital requisition. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that the grasshopper infestation accounts be returned to the Prov. Govt. to be pro-rated and for them to send this Mun. Dist. their portion for payment. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Dalton that the following accounts be passed and paid: Dept. Mun. Affairs, coll.

S. S. August ..... \$93.34  
W. N. Fritcheton, McKie med. ..... 1.90  
Banko medical ..... 60

J. C. McFarland Co., Bergquist ..... 12.00  
Reh-f-August, Banko ..... 5.00

Irrn. Trading, McLean, Aug. ..... 10.00  
W. Adams, Worthington ..... 3.00  
Relief, August, Brailst ..... 13.00

Prov. Treas., C. W. Smith ..... 34.50  
Dr. Greenberg, 2nd quarter re-  
tain fee ..... 50.00

Wainwright Mun. Hospital:  
Bergquist ..... 1.50  
Hickford ..... 30.25

Dr. Greenberg re Alice Walker 20.00  
Smith ..... 10.00  
Chas. Wilbraham, sal. Aug. ..... 110.00  
Petty Cash Account ..... 21.06

Irma S. D. 2435 taxes 38 office ..... 6.05  
Irma Times, papers August ..... 25.00  
West. Mun. News, supplies ..... 9.00

A. E. Peterson, weed inspections ..... 17.40  
A.A.M.D. 1938 fees ..... 20.00

Syd Knowles, labor Div. 5 ..... 2.00  
Imperial Lumber Co., Div. 3 ..... 8.75  
A. Glenn, labor, Div. 1 ..... 12.00

Motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Dalton that the following accounts be passed for payment: SH \$121.00; SI \$109.50; 3 J \$208.00; 4 N \$14.90; 40 \$27.38; 4 P \$22.14; 4 Q \$16.00. Motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Blakley that relief be issued to Mrs. A. Kinclay for \$5 until Oct. 13 and charge Prov. Gov. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Dalton that relief be issued to Mrs. L. Worthington for \$3 until Oct. 13. Crd.

Moved by Mr. Steele that council adjourn. Crd.

Chas. Wilbraham, Secy-Treas., M. D. Battle River, No. 423.

"Britain, fighting for the peace of the world, is entitled to know that the Dominions, which she cared for and brought up, sympathize with her in a practical way and would lend support in time of need."—Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.

—Mrs. C. Wilbraham, Secy.

"Warn you Canadians against demagogery and I solicit constant vigilance to preserve our ideals and respect for our constitution."—Hon. J. W. Hugill.

Irma, Alberta, Friday, September 16th, 1938.

### MEDICO WARNS AGAINST NEW FLU EPIDEMIC

Calgary, Sept. 13.—"We are in the twilight of receiving another influenza epidemic such as that of 1918, if history repeats itself," Dr. J. J. Owen, of the University of Alberta, declared here Monday.

Speaking at the opening of the annual meeting of the Alberta division of the Canadian Medical Association, Dr. Owen said influenza epidemics were always followed, in two or three years, by secondary or tertiary waves with increasing mortality.

### ALBERTA'S COARSE GRAIN CROP TO BE 125,760,000 BUSHELS

Calgary, Sept. 13.—Alberta will harvest a coarse grain crop this year of 125,760,000 bushels, approximately 25,000 more than 1937, according to an estimate made by the Alberta Wheat Pool Monday.

Oats lead the list with production estimated at 95,000,000 bushels as compared with 77,000,000 last year.

### Wedding Bells

#### YOUNG—HORNICK

A quiet wedding was solemnized in Calgary on Labor Day, Sept. 5, by Father Smith, when Emile Hornick of Killam, Alberta, became the bride of Alexander Young of Banff.

The bride, who was attended by her sister Francis Hornick, looked charming in a navy blue sheer gown with touches of pink, carrying Ophelia roses. Her bridesmaid was dressed in red taffeta and carried a lovely bouquet of carnations.

The newly married couple will make their home in Calgary.—Banff Crag & Canyon.

The bride's parents formerly resided at Kinsella where the bride is well known by many who join in extending good wishes to the newly-weds.

### KINSELLA KERNELS

Mrs. C. Arkinstall of Edmonton spent the week-end at Kinsella.

Mrs. Seth Witton of Edmonton is visiting at Kinsella.

Mr. B. Carpenter is back on duty after a holiday in Ontario.

Miss Margaret Ham spent the week-end in Brue.

Mrs. Sam Murray of Vancouver is visiting relatives at Kinsella.

Master Mickie Ricks and Marian Williams of Diamond Willow district are boarding in town and attending Kinsella school this term.

Miss Lucille Mark spent a few days in Edmonton last week.

### PHILLIPS NEWS ITEMS

Murray Clouston returned Monday after spending the summer at Yorkton, Sask.

Mr. R. E. Westbrook and son Ted spent the week-end in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Tessan were week-end guests at the Hagenson ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoslop and daughters were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Morris; at Quints.

Ken Cooper has left for Edmonton where he will continue his studies.

### United Church Notes

Rev. E. Longmuir, Minister  
Sunday, September 18

Albert—Sunday school, 11 a.m.

Public Worship, 11:30 a.m.

Alma Mater—Public worship 3 p.m.

Irma Sunday School, 11 a.m.

Public Worship, 8 p.m.

A hearty welcome to all.

Next Sunday, Sept. 18, is Rally Day in the Irma Sunday school. A cordial invitation is extended to both old and young to attend.

### Women's Institute

Members of the Irma branch of the W. I. please note that the arrangements made at the special meeting of Saturday evening, Sept. 10th, are ineffective owing to banquet being put forward to October 24, 1938.

—Mrs. C. Wilbraham, Secy.

"I warn you Canadians against demagogery and I solicit constant vigilance to preserve our ideals and respect for our constitution."—Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.

—J. W. Hugill.

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## Line Elevator Companies and the Wheat Board

Attention has been drawn to statements suggesting that Line Elevator Companies opposed the establishment of the Wheat Board and took no part in the advancement of the farmers' case before the Turgeon Commission. These and all similar suggestions are false.

The solution of the wheat question requires the co-operation and goodwill of all those interested in the welfare of Western agriculture.

The 1938 Wheat Board was established because conditions in the international wheat situation demanded it, because that fact was recognized by the Government, and, not least, because all thoughtful Westerners and Western organizations, including the Line Elevator Companies, strongly supported it.

Realizing that union and not dissension amongst all those interested in the progress of Western agriculture and the honest facing of problems are more than ever necessary and that the greatest disservice that any organization or individual can do in these present difficult times is to spread falsehoods, innuendoes or half truths, the Line Elevator Companies feel it necessary to draw your attention to

### The Following Facts: Before the Turgeon Commission:

1. On the Opening Day, Counsel for the Line Elevator Companies was the first to address the Commission. He analysed the burdens upon Western farmers. He referred to tariffs, interest rate the cost of things farmers buy, transportation costs, etc. He said:

(a) "It may be stated that the farmer suffers from the double handicap of buying his goods at costs which are enhanced by a closed market and selling his product on a market in which tariffs and embargoes have been raised against him.

(b) "No one wishes, least of all those whose welfare is at stake, to leave the farmer the victim of conditions which he did nothing to create.

(c) "At this point I may state that my clients endorse, whole-heartedly, any movement for a relief of the farmers' burdens and for the granting of support, as long as any condition, either national or international, external or internal, render that relief and that support necessary for the maintenance of adequate living standards for farmers and their families."

2. At Calgary, Exhaustive evidence was offered of the increased costs of things which farmers buy. In answer to Mr. Justice Turgeon, Counsel for the Line Elevators, said:

"I want to say, quite frankly, my Lord, that the elevator companies do not oppose the establishment of a wheat Board. Rather, we are all in favour of anything that will give the farmer the necessary protection. As I indicated at the beginning of this inquiry, our attitude towards this Commission is that we would like to join with everybody else in searching for the best remedy for the ills of the farmers."

3. In the formal written argument—submitted on behalf of the Line Elevator Companies—Counsel said:

"It is submitted that a wheat board organization should be retained and made available for the guarantee of price in case the prevailing world price declines below a fixed figure set to assure the grower the highest minimum price possible for his product."

## The 1938 Wheat Board

In 1938 the Line Elevator Companies advocated and supported a Wheat Board and the highest possible minimum price. Oral representations to the Dominion Government were supported by the following letter sent on July 29th, 1938, to the Dominion Cabinet and the Chairman of the Wheat Board:

"We understand from recent Press reports that the minimum price for the current crop year for wheat will be determined and announced by your Board and the Government in the next week or ten days. Our Association placed in evidence before the recent Royal Grain Enquiry Commission the following:

"Volume 1, page 20. 'At this point I may state that my clients endorse wholeheartedly any movement for a relief of the farmers' burdens and for the granting of support as long as any condition, either national or international, external or internal, render that relief and that support necessary for the maintenance of adequate living standards for farmers and their families.'

"And again, Volume 1, page 26, 'If the deliberations of this Commission are to have the constructive effect which it is desired we believe that it should consider the economic position of the Western farmer in the national household. In any enquiry directed towards these ends and in any movement to ameliorate this position I am instructed to state that my clients will wholeheartedly join.' Bearing in

mind the welfare of the producers, we respectfully urge that your Board and the Government give consideration to the relationship between the present costs of necessities and the price of wheat. We understand that recent statistics released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cover food, fuel, rent, clothing and sundries show that the average cost of these items for the year 1937 to be 31% higher than the cost of the same articles for the year 1913. The average price for No. 1 Nor. wheat in store Fort William for the year 1913 was 88c. The handicap under which we believe our clients are laboring is set forth in the evidence given on our behalf by Mr. L. W. Brockington, K. C., Volume 1, page 16, through 26, of the evidence of the recent Royal Grain Enquiry Commission.

It is the hope of this Association that the Government will consider the highest possible minimum price consistent with the welfare of the Dominion Cabinet and the Chairman of the Wheat Board."

After the price was set, in a newspaper interview, Mr. C. E. Hayles said:

"The members of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association are pleased to note that the Dominion Government has recognized the principle that, in the face of adverse international and national conditions, the economic position of the Western farmer is entitled to federal support, even at the risk of loss to the Dominion Treasury. We wish, however, that the Dominion Government had been able to guarantee a higher price."

## Line Elevator Companies

## A Visit Of Significance

While the distinguished visitor had little to say publicly as to the purpose of his visit and nothing of what the outcome might portend, the surprise visit of Marshal Sir Edward Ellington of London, England, an emissary of the Royal Air Force, to the Turner Valley oil field in Alberta recently may have results of far-reaching importance, not only to the producers of crude oil themselves but to the entire Western country.

If representations made to Sir Edward by Turner Valley producers of crude oil come to fruition, the time is perhaps not far distant when highly refined gasoline suitable for the exacting purposes of aviation may be shipped to Great Britain or elsewhere for storage in considerable quantities, with the Royal Air Force as consumer and consignee. This, at any rate, is the hope of producers who are of the opinion that Alberta crude, when properly processed, is eminently suitable for such a purpose because of its high octane content, an opinion which was endorsed by Sir Edward himself.

If the claims of the producers as to suitability of the product can be substantiated to the satisfaction of the British authorities it is quite within the realm of possibility that a new market for what is now a surplus commodity will be opened up as a result of Sir Edward Ellington's visit and investigations.

### Not So Very Surprising

Although Sir Edward's visit was a surprise to the extent that presumably no one in the prairie provinces had any advanced intimation of it, it is not after all very surprising that the British authorities should by this time be taking some cognizance of, and interest in, the output and potentialities of the Turner Valley oil field.

As a producer of crude of high quality with great potential capacity, the Turner Valley field is no longer in the experimental stage. Sufficient of its output has been marketed and sufficient tests have been made to demonstrate beyond any doubt that it is a reservoir of great extent and great capacity; indeed claims have been made without contradiction that it is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the British Empire.

Under these circumstances and with the consumption of gasoline by the Royal Air Force growing by leaps and bounds as Britain strengthens her aerial arm of defence against aggression from outside with the greatest possible speed, it should not occasion any great surprise if those in charge of the Empire's defence should include a field of this magnitude in their survey of all available supplies of a commodity for which there is an increasing demand in times of peace and of which ample and safe supplies in the event of war, would be a vital necessity.

### Would Solve Problems

It is certain that if contracts could be entered into with the British government, or some concern acting on behalf of the British government, for the supply of substantial quantities of either the crude oil or the refined product from the Turner Valley field, it will go some ways towards solving the producers' vexed problem of finding sufficient markets to absorb the rapid increase in available surplus of Alberta petroleum.

The prospect, at least, opens up a wide vista of speculation. There is the possibility, for instance, that the British government might regard the Alberta oil pool of sufficient potential, if not immediate, value, to be willing to subsidize the construction of a pipe line to the head of the Great Lakes or to Churchill on the Hudson's Bay, to ensure the availability of a supply source in the event of other sources being shut off.

Either project would be of great value to Great Britain in an emergency and the former particularly would be an additional asset to the producers in marketing their surplus oil for commercial use in Eastern Canada. A subsidized pipe line to the head of the Great Lakes would undoubtedly enable Alberta oil to compete on an economic basis with Mid-Continent oil in the eastern markets.

Then too, the great strides being made in development of aviation in Canada, both military and commercial, bodeken a permanently widening market for Alberta crude in the west with the prospect of an increasing market in the east, if the cost of transportation can be reduced to an economic level. A subsidized pipe line might meet this requirement if the railways are unwilling or unable to grant further concessions in carrying charges.

### Should Be Pressed Home

Certainly these prospects and possibilities are worthy of serious investigation and it is to be presumed that the producers themselves will not let an opportunity slip to press their claims for consideration with the greatest possible vigor.

Any outlet which will enable Alberta oil producers to market their products to full capacity of the wells should be of material benefit, not only to the oil industry itself but to all other industries with which it may be linked, not excluding agriculture. It should have the effect of cheapening the product to the consumer in the prairie provinces, and the associated industries which a flourishing oil industry might be expected to foster should afford an expanding outlet for agricultural products.

### A Perfect Specimen

**Law-Abiding Canadian Citizens Do Not Carry Them**

The average law-abiding citizen of Canada would no more carry a revolver in his hip pocket than a stick of dynamite. It simply does not occur to him that when he goes touring he should carry such a weapon in the pocket of his car. Far too many revolvers are privately owned, but great numbers of them are war souvenirs, probably not discharged in many years. The situation in the United States is quite different. Any proposal there for real control of revolvers and pistols arouses resentment and strong opposition. In most States it is lawful for men to carry revolvers, and a common practice—Ottawa Journal.

### Heating Power Of Sun

The sun exerts tremendous heating power on the earth. One acre of the earth's surface receives heat equivalent in power to 250 tons of the best anthracite coal in a three-month period. No less than seven tons of sunlight fall on the earth every hour at a speed of 180,000 miles per second.

### May Not Pass Test

**Inventor Of Ice Cream Vegetables Thinks He Has Something**

Philip Winger of Irvington, New Jersey, insists his invention is ice cream, but whether the public will say it's spinach and the heck it remains to be tested. Wenger, an ice cream maker, announced his tomato sherbet and said other vegetable flavors, including lima bean, green pea and spinach, would follow soon.

Because they gave bread to the starving mob at Versailles on Oct. 6, 1789, Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, of France, were popularly named "The Baker" and "The Baker's Wife."



### Growing In Importance

**Turkey Now Centre Of Imposing Ring Of Alliances**

Turkey has become a vital factor in Europe's negotiations for preserving peace and preparations for possible war.

"The Sick Man of Europe"—as the old Ottoman Empire was known—is the centre of an imposing ring of alliances and, spending 60 per cent of income on rearmament, is sick no more.

Turkey has defensive alliances and non-aggression pacts extending from Mid-Asia to Mid-Europe, many arranged by Kemal Ataturk, dictator-president for 15 years.

With Turkey as leader, the little but well-armed states of the Balkan Entente—Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria—and Bulgaria, which again is on friendly terms with it, can put 10,000,000 soldiers in the field.

For many years Turkey has had a friendship alliance with Soviet Russia and she is a signatory of the Sandjak (Asian) pact with Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan.

Increasing importance are her increasingly cordial relations with Great Britain and France, the powerful democracies of western Europe, in contrast with her pre-war ties with Imperial Germany.

Britain recently granted Turkey \$16,000,000 (\$80,000,000) in a loan and credits, of which \$6,000,000 (\$30,000,000) probably will be used for munitions and warships.

Concessions from France in the solution of the Sanjak (state) of Alexandretta question helped bring Turkey into line with the democracies to oppose the activity of the Rome-Berlin axis in the Balkans.

Some of the British credits, key expects to use to buy heavy batteries guns for both banks of the Danube and the Bosphorus, which she is refortifying rapidly in order to make those vital passages between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean invulnerable.

### Both From Same Ship

**Lutine Bell Struck Twice When Bell Of God Recovered**

At eighteen minutes past ten on a recent Friday morning, states the London Times, the "Lutine Bell" at Lloyd's was struck twice; and in the sudden silence the Caller announced that a bar of gold had been recovered from the Lutine.

Bell and bar both come from the same ship. That, it is true, is only a coincidence; but it adds to the drama of a moment which even purists in language might be induced to dramatize. The bell was recovered in 1859; and for now nearly 80 years it has hung in the centre of the sea for 60 years it was recovered, and the bar had been at the bottom of the sea for one hundred and thirty-nine years before the bell was struck to announce its recovery.

The bell was recovered on Friday. But the bell had been at the bottom of the sea for 60 years it was recovered, and the bar had been at the bottom of the sea for one hundred and thirty-nine years before the bell was struck to announce its recovery.

**Traveller Found 100 Varieties In Thirty Countries Visited**

Romance in the story of bread was found by A. C. Williams, Toronto goliath-trotter, in the world tour from which he returned recently found in the 30 countries visited some 100 varieties of bread. He visited countries using strange methods of preparing and baking it. Mr. Williams was sent by the Long Foundation of Food Research, under the sponsorship of the Museum of Science and Industry, Rockefeller Foundation, New York.

Egyptian women travelling with their caravans are able to bake bread on the backs of their camels, he explained. Three women take part in the process. The first one has a small mill on the back of a camel and grinds the grain into flour. She passes this on to the second woman who works it into dough, while the third woman has a braier of coals and bakes the flat loaves for these desert travellers.

Egyptian women also bake sun-bread by leaving dough on a roof under the sun for four days, he continued. He told of herdsmen on the Hortobagy Plains, Hungary, who eat bread on their way to market, the bread being prepared in double boiler. Mix sugar with corn starch, mix with water, melt and add egg yolks and blend thoroughly. Pour into hot milk. Stir constantly until thick and smooth. Add raisins, butter, and beat well. Remove from fire, add vanilla and pour into baked mold. Spread with meringue and bake about 15 minutes in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.).

### Alaska Uses Frozen Bread

Practical use of frozen bread is reported from Fairbanks, Alaska. Freshly-baked bread is quick-frozen at 20 degree F. and is then shipped by train or aeroplane to retail distributors who store it in quick-frozen condition until the consumer requires it to be defrosted.

Anxiety was caused in Kenya by the delay in arrival of the rainy season. Known as the "long rains," the wet season usually lasts from April to June, but it did not begin until the end of May, when rain fell throughout the land.

Jellyfish contain between 90 and 98 per cent. water.

The Duke of Devonshire was once asked by a rather ostentatious contemporary why he invariably travelled third class, considering he was reputed to be such a rich man, as well as of the so-called "cream" of British nobility.

"Simply because there happens to be no fourth," was the swift reply.

### Question Answered

A new record was set up through the Royal visit to France. Paris telephonists connected the Queen with London in 16 seconds one day. Her Majesty telephoned every morning to the Princesses before official ceremonies began and there was every effort to put the call through swiftly.

Pittsburgh gasoline service station has taken on some girl attendants. The proprietor says the idea will spread, but that depends on the number of amies to the gallon.

Mussolini has ordered all government civilian employees to wear uniforms henceforth in working hours.

### Midget Sun Is Powerful

**Electric Light So Hot It Has To Be Water-Cooled**

A brilliant new electric light, in which a midget sun, one-fifth as bright as the real sun, shines through a miniature Niagara Falls, has been announced.

The light itself is no bigger than a pin-head, but it is so hot it would destroy itself were it not constantly cooled by a waterfall which pours three quarts of water over it every minute.

The "sun" and the "Niagara" together are small enough to be housed in a glass tube the size of a shotgun cartridge.

The lamp, developed in the General Electric Company laboratories at Nela Park, Cleveland, produces 1,000 watts from a mercury arc. It consists of two glass tubes, one within the other. The small tube is of quartz. Within it is the midget sun—a globe of mercury and a trace of argon gas. Between this quartz tube, about as big as a cigarette, and the other glass case flows the waterfall.

Although the water absorbs 90 per cent of the heat generated, it allows virtually all the ultra-violet rays of the light to pass through. This gives the new lamp promising therapeutic possibilities.

Even greater value for the lamp was seen in photo-engraving processes, because General Electric engineers said, the mercury arc "can neither budge nor wiggle." This steadiness makes possible engraving with "an almost perfect screen, each dot of which when viewed under the microscope appears astonishingly clear cut."

### SELECTED RECIPES

#### MUFFINS

1½ cups pastry flour  
1 cup St. Lawrence or Durham Corn Starch

3½ teaspoons baking powder  
3½ teaspoons salt  
3 tablespoons sugar  
1 cup milk  
1 egg well beaten  
3 tablespoons melted butter

Mix dry ingredients. Add milk to beaten egg. Pour into the flour and pour in liquids. Combine and add melted butter. Beat lightly. Pour into well buttered muffin tins. Bake at about 350 to 375 degrees for approximately 20 minutes. For variety add 1 cup chopped bacon, or ½ cup grated dry cheese, or ½ cup raisins or dates, with a little spice if liked, or blue berries.

#### RAISIN DE LUXE PIE

2½ cups milk  
¾ cup brown sugar  
4 tablespoons St. Lawrence or Durham Corn Starch  
2 eggs  
1½ cup butter  
1 cup seedless raisins  
1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift 2 cups milk in double boiler. Mix sugar with corn starch, mix with water, add egg yolks and blend thoroughly. Pour into hot milk. Stir constantly until thick and smooth. Add raisins, butter, and beat well. Remove from fire, add vanilla and pour into baked mold. Spread with meringue and bake about 15 minutes in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.).

#### Exhibit From Canada

#### Attracted Much Attention At Agricultural Show In Wales

Canadian fox fur, a wide range of Canadian agricultural machinery, Canadian wire fencing, tree-stump pullers, cattle feed grinders, and Canadian barn equipment attracted much attention at the recent annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Cardiff, Wales. Agriculturists from Canada, the United States, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa attended the exhibition.

The Statue of Liberty cost \$700,000. It is being repaired at a cost of \$170,000. That's what makes antiques valuable.

#### OVERHEARD AT THE BRIDGE PARTY....

#### I WRAP ALL MY LEFT-OVERS IN PARA-SANI...

#### ...IT KEEPS THEM SO FRESH... I NEVER WASTE A THING!

#### Quick Service Record

A new record was set up through the Royal visit to France. Paris telephonists connected the Queen with London in 16 seconds one day. Her Majesty telephoned every morning to the Princesses before official ceremonies began and there was every effort to put the call through swiftly.

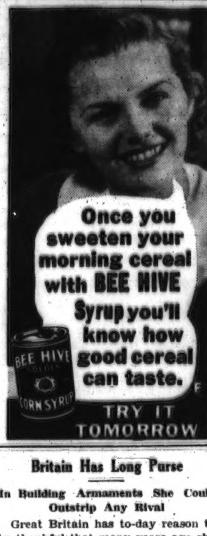
Because they gave bread to the starving mob at Versailles on Oct. 6, 1789, Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, of France, were popularly named "The Baker" and "The Baker's Wife."

#### PARA-SANI Heavy WAXED PAPER

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# POOR MAN'S GOLD

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

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## CHAPTER III.—Continued

Then down the line he went again, finally to drop behind. No one noticed him; all eyes were straining straight ahead. Hammond moved swiftly on the back trail.

It was deep dusk before he picked up a clear trail. He shouted and went on. Again, after a period of search, he called, and for a third and fourth time. He thought he heard a faint answer.

He began to run, as swiftly as his sticky snowshoes would permit. In the distance, a faint, gray smudge appeared. He shouted anew and went forward. At last they faced each other. Jeanne Towers tried to cover her weariness with a smile, meanwhile wiping the welcome, cold moisture of a fur-gloved hand across her forehead.

"Am I lost?" she asked, with an attempt at cheeriness.

"You were." Relief at finding her had brought a certain relief. "Why did you drop out?"

"That track broke again. I suppose I worked on it longer than I thought. Then, when I was through, I couldn't see anybody. And noises seemed to come from all directions."

Hammond scowled, but not at her. "I knew damned well that sheep-husky would never make a lead dog."

The girl laughed weakly.

"I'm glad I'm not the only one to blame."

Reaction had passed for Hammond; he was only glad he had found her.

"A good lead dog would have been able to pick up the trail." Suddenly he said, "Too tired to go on?"

"Can we reach camp?"

"We'll have to make our own camp." He looked about him, in the lowering dusk. One chance was as good as another—memory told

him that they had been working for some time to the left. Certainly shore could not be so far away.

"We haven't much to kick about. Everything in the world to eat on that toboggan and there's a sleeping bag for you."

"But you?"

He grimmed. "It won't be the first time I've ended up in the dogs."

There was a different spirit now; concern for her safety had placed them on a new basis. Silently they worked forward, bent against the drive of snow. Going was increasingly difficult; the white, sticky fall had covered the harder pack for a full six inches; their snowshoes sank deep and came up heavy, leaden. A half hour of terrific exertion followed. The world was black now, but Hammond urged her forward.

"I think I see the shore line ahead," he commanded. "Keep going if you can."

"I'll keep going" was her sturdy answer. The search ended within a hundred yards, in low-boughed spruce, a rocky shore line, and buried deadwood.

Again Jack saw that she had denied herself as being of the North. She asked no questions. She did not even query their camping place, driving the dogs to the first level spot where twisted tree growth formed a shelter from the wind. Then, as the huskies sank to rest in the snow, she turned deliberately to her next self-appointed task, the digging under old drifts or to windward for dry bits of pitch wood, for unmoistened cones and a handful of brittle spruce needles, meanwhile sweeping nearby surroundings with appraising glances. In that she took Jack Hammond much of woodsmanship; he knew that she was searching for a birch tree and its inflammable bark, but there was none.

The spruce needles crackled into a feeble blaze as he fed them with a second match. Jeanne handed him a crushed bunch of fine dead twigs. Then he took the larger fuel from her, stick by stick, until the blaze leaped high. At last he straightened and looked down at her.

"You're pretty game, aren't you?" he asked.

It seemed to electrify her. An almost tomboyish expression came into her eyes. She laughed, her white, even teeth gleaming in the fire-light.

"Honstly, am I?" she queried. There was a wist in her voice—for him to tell her again. But she added quickly, "Hope I can cook something that's fit to eat."

It was. With the dogs snarling over their fish and mush, the man and woman sat beside the campfire long after the meal was finished.

At last, Jack unrolled his sleeping bag and bedded it down with a canvas windbreak. They said good-night. Hammond went back to the fire.

He sat there a long time. Finally he rose, and moving toward her faintly outlined form, knelt there.

"Jeans," he said quietly, "are you asleep?"

The voice fought dull fatigue.

"No, Mr. Hammond."

"My name's Jack."

"Oh," came with an air of surprise.

"Listen," he cut in. "I've just thought of something funny. You're none of my business."

"What I mean," he added hastily, "is that I'm not trying to buy in or ask questions. You understand that, don't you?"

"Yes—I've known that."

"Just the same," the man went on.

"I've thought of something funny. Suppose, for instance, I lent you a little money—you know, to build a shack with. And then—" he added, stalling her exclamation—"suppose I did what I could to get things going for you. I've just been thinking that it really would be a whale of a joke on somebody, if you'd take this bunch of supplies you've been dragging through for me, and really start that grocery store."

Five minutes later, Jack Hammond turned away, with his hand at his throat.

"I didn't think she'd cry about it," he mumbled, once more back at the fire. He sat there a long time.

Then at last he stretched them with a moccasin foot, and rolled in with them. The sun shone the next morning: They were back at camp in an hour. The endless journey began anew.

Six days later, a struggling mass of human slipped and slid across the hummocked ice of the Lillooet river. Hammond came along, passed Jeanne Towers, asked a cheery question, and went onward.

## CHAPTER IV.

His thick clothing smeared by frost and soil, Jack Hammond worked with pick and shovel at the bottom of a deep pit. He filled a moccasin bucket with boulders and stuck soil and signs to McDonald Joe to raise the dump pile. Joe obeyed, turning the rough handle of an equally crude windlass. He was a squarelike man of huge shoulders and stocky frame; with a great effort he carried the bucket raised and emptied it. Returning he called down:

"Hey, Jack. Ride the bucket up."

"Knocking off work early, aren't we?" Hammond quered, when he pulled his head out of the crude shaft.

"Look," answered McKenzie Joe. With movement of his eyes he indicated the far-away camp.

It was a new trek from Fourcross. Men were shouting, and hurrying about, mashing their dogs to the flat:

Society Girls in England Taking Defense Work Seriously

Margaret Carey-Evans, tall and beautiful English society girl who has been in town with her father, Sir Thomas Carey-Evans, tells us it isn't difficult for a post debuteante to keep busy these days in London, states the Toronto Telegram. Britain is working feverishly to rear men and her present provides lots of jobs for the so-called idle rich.

Since her presentation at the Court two years ago, Miss Carey-Evans has been doing A. R. P. work (Anti-Raid Preparation), where she is under Lady Reading, who heads women's voluntary services. The W. V. S. is supervised by the Home Office, puts its members through some intensive training. They are taught first-aid measures, methods of evacuation during air raids and given a course of eight lectures with longer courses open to those who want to attend.

The classes take place every morning either in private homes or town halls, and Miss Carey-Evans says that nearly all English women and girls are training in some branch of volunteer work.

## CROSSED OCEAN IN A Yawl

Man From Hamburg, Germany, Reaches New York

Unheralded and alone, Heinrich Garbers, 29, of Hamburg, Germany, arrived in the United States aboard a home-built 30-foot yawl, hungry for a steak and with a 38-day record of red stubble.

Gardens, who left Hamburg May 22, put in en route at Funchal, Azores, July 6. After explaining hisfeat, he was heartily welcomed in New York and feasted on steak, the first solid food he had partaken in two days.

Storms had tossed his tiny craft about and most of his provisions had gone overboard.

## WINGS NOT IMPORTANT

Young ducks depend on swimming and diving for their safety; therefore, wings are not so important as they are in the lives of land fowl, such as pheasants and turkeys, which must fly to avoid predaceous animals.

Curing the politicians for the sort of government we have won't get us anywhere. What is needed is for more of the critics of things as they are to get out and fight for something better.

The principal products of Alaska are berries, coal, copper, fish, gold, lead, reindeer, sea-otkins, silver, and vegetables.

Pearls are to be found in nearly all sizable streams in the United States.

Curious the politicians for the sort of government we have won't get us anywhere. What is needed is for more of the critics of things as they are to get out and fight for something better.

There ain't nothin' crazier'n a bunch of bushy place miners,' he said at last. "Let's clean out that pocket and knock off work for the day."

"Sure," said Hammond. "Then

## Goodbye Blues on Ironing Day!

Instant Lighting & Quick Heating

Coleman SELF HEATING IRON

With a 1-1/2 ironing time with the heat maker, burns its own gas.

No cords or connections. Can be used anywhere. Send for catalog or write for details.

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TRY IT TOMORROW

## Future For Vancouver

The Natural Port For Shipments

From The West

A great future for Vancouver's port as the natural outlet to serve the area between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast, was pictured by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, as he officially opened the Canada Pacific exhibition.

"While I remain minister of agriculture for Canada I shall consider it my special duty to encourage in every way possible the use of prairie exhibitions to promote the marketing of British Columbia surpluses in the natural prairie market, and the use of the Canada Pacific exhibition to promote the interest which your city should show in the development of the potential wealth that lies beyond you." Mr. Gardiner said. "With that wealth developed, your port will become the greatest in Canada, and your city the metropolis of the Dominion."

Western Canada, besides containing three-fifths of the farm lands of Canada, also has as great mineral wealth as is to be found in the rest of the Dominion and as much wealth from fisheries and forests as the rest of the Dominion can produce annually, he said.

Mr. Gardiner also cited the unlimited power which can be produced from the hydro, coal, gas and oil supplies of the area.

"The ports of the Pacific and particularly Vancouver are the natural outlet through which the wealth of this area should find its way to the markets of the world," he said.

I sweeten my morning cereal with BEE HIVE Syrup because it is better for me.

BEE HIVE LARNSYRUP TRY IT TOMORROW

A Valuable Library

In Owned By Society Of Antiquaries In London

The rooms which house the great library of the Society of Antiquaries, overlooking the courtyard of Burlington House, are being renovated, states the London Observer. During the next few weeks, while this cleaning and painting proceeds, the library will be closed and its 100,000 volumes shrouded.

There may be more than 100,000 volumes and pamphlets. The number is an approximation. At least there can be no doubt that, apart from the books at the British Museum—the invariable reservation—this is the finest collection of archaeological works in the country and a possession much prized by the venerable society which owns it.

The society possesses one of the few remaining copies of "The Boke of St. Albans", written by Julian of St. Albans, and printed at St. Albans in 1487.

There is, too, a copy of the Nuremberg Chronicle, a history of the world printed at Nuremberg in 1493 and embellished, as the phrase goes, with 2,000 amusing woodcuts. One of these, which has a certain topicality, is a view of the City of Prague such a view as few Czechs would recognize to-day.

The library is rich in manuscripts. Here, for example, is the Winton Domesday, a survey of the City of Winchester, dated 1120, in the original stamped leather binding.

## Sponge Fishing

Good Future For The Industry In The West Indies

Dr. Herbert H. Brown, director of sponge fishery investigations, whose headquarters are in the Bahamas, will conduct a survey of the sponge industry in the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands next winter at the request of the Jamaica government.

Dr. Brown has been stationed in the Bahamas for approximately two and a half years as a result of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, and conducts his investigations in a 34-foot glass-bottomed launch.

"I think there is a future for the sponge industry in the West Indies, and most certainly in the Bahamas and the Turks Islands," he declared. "The price is temporarily low, due to the European situation and other factors, but there is hope that next winter it will go up."

Of the 92 chemical elements found in and above the earth, at least 57, or three-fifths of the total, may be found in steel mills.

Transparency in soap, says the U.S. Bureau of Standards, is no indication of purity or quality.

Large eagles of the tropics have a particular liking for the flesh of monkeys.

Every 10c Packer of WILSON'S FLY PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN SEVERAL DOLLARS WORTH OF ANY OTHERFLY KILLER

10c WHY PAY MORE THE WILSON FLY PAD CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

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**Three Main Causes of War**

As we read official cables and dispatches it seems as though the world is nearer war today than it has been since the start of the Great War in 1914.

The immediate cause of the matter is dispute—the dissatisfaction of some three million people of German blood in Czechoslovakia—can hardly be considered to be worth running the risk of a great worldwide catastrophe, a World War, which many think might ring down the curtain on our entire civilization, and might indeed as has happened to other civilizations in the past, send us on the road towards barbarism; perhaps again to a caveman-like existence.

A careful study of the present situation reveals, however, that the immediate matter in dispute is but one effect of a much deeper cause, of the same basic or fundamental cause in fact, which seems to have been at the bottom of most of the wars that are recorded by history, i.e. the question of welfare, or the standard of living, of the masses of people of different tribes or races or nations:

The Research Department of the Seale Grain Company has recently concluded an investigation into the wars of 538 years, (because this term coincides with the prices of wheat that have been compiled and charted for that same period, 538 years).

The results of this study reveal some rather astonishing things, some of which are as follows: that in 538 years the world has only been entirely at peace for a total of 51 years; that from the year 1400 until 1600 there was not one single year of complete peace in the world; that from 1600 to 1800 there were only 16 years of peace and from 1800 to 1900 25 years of peace, and from 1900 to date but 10 years of peace.

**Years at War**

The great nations have been at war during the 538 years under review, as follows:

France	300 years
Russia	261 "
Austria	238 "
Great Britain	232 "
Spain	213 "
Turkey	192 "
Germany	187 "
Italy	117 "
Holland	108 "
Portugal	40 "
United States	27 "

Why should the people of the world have spent such a large proportion of their time in destroying the lives, property, goods, commodities, products and resources, in making themselves poorer?

One can only suggest one real cause for it all which is man's unfortunate genetic "make-up," which consists mainly of certain defects which seem to be so deeply engrained and inherent in man's nature. They are as follows:

Selfishness: (which shows itself in an unwillingness to share with others those resources of soil and minerals which nature has made available in and on the earth, and which certain nations have taken possession of).

Greed: born of the struggle for existence, the urge or the fear that man must accumulate things in order to tide over times of scarcity that might come.

Envy: the uncontrollable desire of any individual or nation to be as well off as other people: the determination to make others share with him the things that others own and have accumulated by one means or another.

**Why Wars Are Fought**

Almost all of the wars that have been fought, our study reveals, can be traced to one or the other of these basic characteristics of human nature. Some of the first and most bloody wars of which there is any record for instance were fought thousands of years ago for the possession of those fertile wheat lands between the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers in Mesopotamia; and so throughout the ages it has gone; weak or poorly armed people are conquered by stronger or more virile nations; lands of the conquered are expropriated and the products of the soil or of the lands, foodstuffs, minerals, precious stones and so forth are used to improve the standard of living of the conquerors. Then soon after this other nations, who are not so well off, look with envious eyes at those more prosperous conquerors and determine in turn to secure their share of the good resources or as much of them as they can. History

reveals that either a share of these resources, is given up peacefully by those who own them through the medium of peaceful trade and commerce, i.e. by the exchanging of goods, commodities and services, or that the envious and less prosperous people in the end fight for the possession of those lands and of those countries which afford a better living. Frequently, however, wars have been averted for a time by those countries who have taken possession of vast sparsely populated lands by inviting the people of over-crowded countries,—who in consequence have a relatively low standard of living to come and settle freely in the less populated countries. Wars, it seems, have also sometimes been averted by the more prosperous countries being generous in their loans of capital to poorer countries, so that with this capital, needed products, goods and commodities and raw materials may be purchased by the poorer countries from the richer nations.

**The Solution**

In a nutshell then it would seem that those who have assumed possession of the natural resources in this world must be willing in one way or another to share them freely with the people of other nations, or run the risk of war. This is the fundamental lesson it seems that history teaches. At the moment then it would appear that the course of true statesmanship in the world, in order to insure the best chances for the longest term of peace, would be to permit as quickly as possible a much freer movement of goods, commodities, services, people and capital to and from the various countries of the world, and particularly to permit agricultural products, i.e. foodstuffs, to be exchanged with as few restrictions as possible for the goods, commodities and services of the people who live in the cities.

—(Seale Grain Company, Limited)

"We are prone to talk in glorious terms of Canada and its unity, but a continuation of the present conditions may make that unity in peace, as well as in the unhappy event of war, an empty boast." — R. J. Major.

**The Elevator**

Man

(Calgary Albertan)

Considerable sympathy will be felt throughout the province for the complainant being registered this fall by agents in country grain elevators.

In addition to his regular work of grading and buying grain, which in itself is a full time job in harvest time, the elevator agent is apparently regarded as the official debt collector for the creditors of the farmers with whom he deals.

And the elevator agent has no choice in this thankless work. By law he must deduct from his payments to farmers various debts against them owing to various governmental and private agencies. The provincial government, municipalities, implement firms, finance companies, and even, under some circumstances, the farmer's hired men, can compel the elevator agent to make debt collections for them.

Thus the agent comes to carry on a whole subsidiary business in connection with the debts of his clients. This year, with its good crop following a period of bad years, presents an aggravated situation.

In protesting against such a system, it would seem that the elevator agents have a legitimate grievance. Either they should receive some compensation for their debt collecting activities, or such collections should be transferred to some other legal or governmental authority.

\* \* \* \* \*

Development of Turner Valley as an oil field has been a big factor in saving this year 5½ million Oil Field Is dollars for western farmers in the prices of their gasoline and tractor fuels.

Prices are lower because refiners have been able to use the supply of crude oil near at hand. Savings have been made in freight charges and these have been passed on to the consumer.

In point of fact, the actual saving is substantially more, if one could accurately compute it. The 5½ millions is figured on the basis of 1937 consumption of petroleum products, a year in which there was a poor crop. This year prairie farmers are in a better position with better crops.

Cost of their equipment and supplies for operation is lower.

Obviously also, the consumption of gasoline and distillates will be greater than last year when the crop failed. Thus a calculation on the basis of the 1937 crop necessarily falls short in showing the actual savings in 1938.

**Soup**

A Few Noodles by Tom

One of the troubles of modern times, says a local philosopher, seems to be that there are more people trying to do good than to make good.

Heard among the girls at the post office: "Did you ever sit up with a dead person?" "Well, I sat up with a fellow from Killian once."

Two eggs that proved to be bad were returned to a grocer at Sedgewick by a lady who had bought them. "That's all right, madame," the grocer said politely, "You didn't need to bring them back. Your word is just as good as the eggs."

A neighboring editor reports that the thirteen superstition has been verified again. A subscriber who had won a country newspaper for 13 years without paying for it suddenly died the other day.

Heard at the poker party: "You remarked to brace up and show your wife who is running things around your place." "It isn't necessary; she knows already."

"I was a fool when I married you" remarked a young man at Vegreville to his wife. "I knew it," she replied "but I thought you would improve."

A man interested in statistics is said to be trying to figure why it is that the wrong numbers in the telephone exchanges never get busy.

Every man can add something to a woman's happiness, says a careful observer, by just telling her she is good-looking.

Heard among the ladies at the social: "Does your husband always get home late at night?" "To tell the truth I'm sure I don't know. He's usually home when I get back."

"Most people admire my mouth, do you? asked Holden girl while fishing for compliments from a Ryley fellow. "Yes," he replied absent-mindedly. "I think it's immense."

Something to worry about: If a well could be dug to the depth of 40 miles, the site at the bottom would be as dense as quicksilver.

It takes about four weeks for the average bride to discover that she is really wedded to the dishpan for life, a careful observer.

"Smoking calms the nerves," remarked a physician to a patient. "Not always," replied the patient. "You ought to see my wife when she catches me smoking in the parlor and dropping ashes on the rug."

"May I have the afternoon off to go shopping with my wife?"

"No."

"Thanks."

The boss says, an independent salesman is one who takes orders from nobody.

What business needs is more orders from customers and fewer from Government.

Line from vacationist at expensive southern resort: "Having a good time—wish I could afford it."

Pat's description of the influenza: "Faith, it's a disease that makes ye feel sick ten weeks after ye's well."

At the rainbow's end lies the gold in pot;

We travel far and wide to gain our ends;

Hoping that riches vast will be our lot;

Only to find the true vein among our friends!

Miracles Happen

He: "A wagon-maker who had been dumb for a number of years picked up a hub and spoke."

She: "Yes, and a blind carpenter on the same day reached out for a plan, and saw, a deaf sheep rancher, never went out with his dog and herd, a noseless fisherman caught a barrel of herring and smells."

Tongue Twisters

If you think that you are quite glib with your tongue try these twisters:

Slim thick thistle sticks.

A growing gnat growing green.

The bleak breeze blighted the bright broom blossoms.

Flesh of freshly dried flying fish.

Give Grimes Jim's great gilt gig whip.

Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snared sixty six silky snakes.

She stood at the door of Mrs. Smith's fish sauce shop welcoming him in.

**Viking Items.**

Favorable weather greeted the opening of the annual school fair held here on Tuesday and a large number of people examined the hundreds of exhibits that were on display in the Elks hall. Placing the exhibits in the Elks hall was a new innovation this year and it proved popular both with the teachers as well as with the judges and public, giving easier access for judging and viewing the exhibits.

On the whole the fair was better in most respects than last year with about the same number of entries. Entries in sewing and thrift classes were not up to the standard of last year nor was the attendance.

There was a notable increase in animal and poultry exhibits which were judged on the school grounds and keen interest was taken by the students in the judging.

The exhibits of general school work, such as writing, map drawing, etc., were up to standard. The array of vegetables shown was wonderful, there being as high as 75 entries in the carrot classes. Grains and grasses were also well represented. Some ingenious contrivances were shown in the woodwork classes.

The most worth while feature of a school fair is the chance given children to see what is being done in other schools in the same line of endeavor. Seven rural schools and three rooms of the Viking school competed in the various classes.

Present to judge and to give expository talks were S. H. Gandler, principal of the Vermilion school of agriculture; Miss M. P. Shaw, sewing teacher from Vermilion; Mr. W. Smith, provincial department of agriculture; H. W. Scott, district agricultural agent from Camrose; Mr. Good, inspector of schools, Wainwright, and Mr. J. C. McLean, superintendent of Holden School. Division No. 17.

Highest individual scorers were Kenneth Swift of Clover Lodge, and Miss Dorothy Powell, of Alice Hill school. The highest aggregate points won by any school went to Clover Lodge school.

The speeches and talks by the judges were drowned out by the din in the hall. They had difficulty in being heard and much of their practical talks and constructive criticisms were lost. One of the outstanding features was the excellent agricultural display from the rural schools in spite of the fact that there is not an agricultural teacher in the whole of the district; not one perhaps in the highly-touted enlarged school division, yet 75% of the schools and pupils taking part were from rural districts. The same holds true in the domestic science classes.

As the list of prize winners was not compiled at time of going to press, we hope to publish the list in our next issue.

A letter received from Fred Osborne, promoter of the Wainwright boxing match on September 27th in the Empire theatre, Edmonton, for the light heavyweight championship of Western Canada, states that a real bout is looked for. Both of the boys are doing some real hard training and expect to be in the best shape of their career. Considerable interest is being taken in the return match by Eddie's numerous friends in Strome, Daysland, Sedgewick, Camrose, Viking and other points, many of whom have expressed intention of being at the ringside on Sept. 27th.

Mrs. Helmer Pederson injured her ankle when she fell into an open cellar door in her home last Thursday which has confined her to bed for a few days. Mr. Pederson is also suffering from illness which is keeping him at home.

The meeting of the Viking teachers sub-local will be held in the Viking high school on Saturday, Sept. 17, at 2:30 p.m. All teachers in the division are asked to be present.

Miss Myrtle Pederson, of Vancouver, arrived home on Monday evening for a short holiday. Myrtle has been employed in the coast city for the past year and like it fine.

Jas. E. Holditch, of Dalemain, Alberta, has been engaged by the Viking school board to fill the vacancy on the teaching staff occasioned by the resignation of L. M. Campbell.

Mrs. H. Hollans returned Monday evening from Port Angeles, Washington, where she had been to attend the funeral of her brother who died in that city.

A.C.N.R. construction crew is making extensive repairs to the section house and other buildings in the local freight yard.

Harvesting operations are well under way again after the rainfall of last week.

**PETERSON'S GARAGE**

E. W. PETERSON, Proprietor

**Cars, Trucks and Tractors Serviced and Overhauled****GAS, OIL, GREASES and DISTILATES****Good Used and New Radios****FULL LINE OF RADIO BATTERIES****ONE 15-30 McCORMICK TRACTOR**

Hammermills, One-Way Discs, Stoves, Cream Separators, etc.

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Alberta Pool Elevators has gained support from farmers because the organization has merit such support. It operates on the fairest and most open basis; it provides unexcelled service and it protects the rights and privileges of all grain producers.

More and more Alberta grain producers should support

**Alberta Pool Elevators**

From United Grain Growers' terminal at Port Arthur to that at Vancouver is over 1,800 miles. It is over a thousand miles in a straight line from the most easterly of the Company's elevators to the most westerly one. Its most southerly elevator is 500 miles further south than its most northerly elevator.

It is a vast area which is served by this farmers' company. Because of the great area served, it has resources, equipment, organization and information enabling it to give every possible protection to the interests of its farmer customers.

Organized by farmers, owned by farmers, controlled by farmers, this Company's essential purpose is now, as it has always been, to be of service to farmers. The experience of farmers throughout the vast area served proves that this purpose has been carried out throughout the Company's history of more than thirty years.

**Deliver your Grain to****United Grain Growers Limited**

Elevators at: Irma, Kinsella, Viking

**The Sign of Satisfaction—****BAWL**

**Reliability - Experience - Courtesy**

Without exception you can count on every Bawl agent to give you the benefit of expert service in marketing your grain. By the Load... Car Load Lots... or Consignment

**N. BAWL GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED**

Thousands of farmers have been shown to good seed of recommended varieties on their farms.

Farmers requiring large quantities of reasonably good seed should secure some "Crop Testing Plan" "A" stocks from a near neighbor.

See the agent of the Seale Grain Company for a list of those having "A" stocks in your district.

**SEALE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED**

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**TRAVEL BY BUS!**

— for —

**Comfort, Courtesy, Economy**

Leave Irma daily, going east, 8:10 p.m.

Leave Irma daily, going west, 8:15 a.m.

**WEEK-END EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES****Sunburst Motor Coaches Ltd.**

**The World of Wheat**By H. G. L. STRANGE  
Director, "Crop Testing Plan"

"There are so many classes and grades of seed. What is really the best to buy?" a farmer friend asked me.

There are three main classes of seed, with No. 1, 2 and 3 grades with in each class:

(A) "GENERAL SEEDS OF COMMERCE" which receive a Control Sample Certificate, stating that the stocks are up to certain germination standards, and that they contain no more weed seeds, nor seeds of other kinds of grain, than the Seeds Act permits.

(B) "CERTIFIED SEED"—which is the same kind of material at (A) excepting that it is a little purer in each grade, and also that the stocks are certified to be true to a high standard of excellence to one specific variety.

(C) "REGISTERED SEED" which again is the same as (B) excepting that it is even purer, and is true-to-variety to a still higher standard of excellence even than Certified seed.

The best qualities of Registered and Certified seed are contained in sacks, each individual sack having been inspected, tagged and sealed by an officer of the Dominion Seed Branch. Certified seed in the sack is more expensive than General Seeds of Commerce, and Registered seed is somewhat more expensive than Certified, simply because it is the highest quality seed obtainable.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
**CROP REPORT NUMBER 12**

General—In the prairie provinces with favourable weather conditions prevailing, good progress has been made with the harvesting of the crops. Threshing is nearing completion in Manitoba and is general in Saskatchewan. In southern Alberta and the Peace River district threshing is well under way, but elsewhere in the province threshing operations have only commenced. Wheat inspections to date show a large percentage of the grain grading No. 2 northern or better. In Manitoba good average yields have been obtained. In Saskatchewan, where rust and grasshoppers caused serious damage, yields show a wide variation. Alberta has maintained the promise of a fairly good crop. In Quebec there have been heavy rains over a large portion of the province during the past week, the precipitation in some districts assuming torrential proportions with heavy damage to crops. On the whole however while the harvesting operations have been delayed, prospects indicate an average yield of the principal crops. In Ontario favorable weather has prevailed and harvesting and threshing operations are well advanced. Yields of all the main staple crops are expected to be above average. In the Maritime provinces excessive moisture has damaged crops to some extent and delayed the harvesting of grains, but there are prospects of average yields with a better than average crop of apples. In British Columbia grain threshing, now practically completed, shows yields to be better than expected. Tree fruits continue to do well and other crops are satisfactory.

**MARKET REPORT**

	Wheat
1 Hard	40
1 Nor.	40
2 Nor.	38
3 Nor.	35
4 Nor.	31
No. 5	24
No. 6	22
Feed	15
1 C W Gar	32
2 C W Gar	29
3 C W Gar	27

**Canadian Opinions**

**World of Sport**

By H. E. C.

Clem Loughlin has again put Viking on the sport map by signing as coach for the Edmonton Sport Boosters' club, in the new hockey set-up. Seven Alberta towns are forming a circuit which promises play worth seeing because each team will have players selected from the cream of Western Canada. Of course Clem knows how to pick and train. His success with Saskatoon Quakers last winter was outstanding. If he gets the co-operation needed to build a smooth working team, we feel sure that Clem will have the Edmonton entry up with the leaders. After 20 years in professional hockey as player, manager and coach, he is recognized as an ideal type of hockey leader.

Has Eddie Wenstob "stuck out his neck" at last? By signing to go 15 rounds with Jack Tebo at Edmonton on Sept. 27th, the fear is expressed that the Viking lad has been talked into five rounds too many. Eddie has not an impressive record in K.O.'s and has outpointed opponents in abundance. If he has fully recovered from his recent illness and a long spell of idleness, he should give Mr. Tebo a very interesting reception. The question is "Can he make him kiss the canvas?" This Wednesday eve. Wenstob meets "Killer" Coates in Vancouver, a test of his condition.

On Monday of this week Hank Greenberg of Detroit hit his 50th home run for 1938. The record of Babe Ruth may still stand at 60 at the end of the season but not if Greenberg keeps smacking the sphere for the four-baggers. Those healthy swats push in a lot of runs ahead of the chap who just jogs around the bases, and that is one reason why Detroit is up with the leaders in the American League.

Heinie Jacobs, the American pet of the U. S. tennis fans, was bumped off the championship singles at Forest Hills, by Margaret Lamb of England. This upset probably brought a few tears from the loser, for a loss means so much under the circumstances. These top-ranking amateurs have clubs to back them who pay all expenses as least as long as the female in the tournament. These "gentlemen" are very liberal, assuming at times the proportion of a salary fit for a professional. But of course they insist upon being called since pure amateurs notwithstanding.

**QUALIFICATIONS EXACT FOR AIRLINE STEWARDESS**

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—Canadian nurses are air-minded. That at least is the conclusion arrived at by officials of Trans-Canada Air Lines who regularly peruse dozens of applications from registered nurses aspiring for positions as stewardesses. Two already have been engaged for the Vancouver-Seattle passenger run and will form the nucleus of the staff when the trans-Dominion service is inaugurated.

Exact are the qualifications for the air hostess. Overweight is her sworn enemy. She must not weigh more than 120 pounds, must range in height between 5 feet 2 inches and 5 feet 5. A pleasing personality also is essential and she must be a graduate registered nurse from some Canadian school.

Because the experience of air lines companies in the United States has revealed that the average hostess ranks as a particularly attractive young woman, an applicant must assure her employer when she goes to work that she has no intention of marrying within a year.

**OF THE WEEK**

"I believe that the police forces of our country do and can actively contribute to the forces of equilibrium in Canada." — Brig.-General D. C. Draper.

"The patriotic punch, which played such a large part in Canada's great war effort, must be delivered in the peace-time fight for progress." — Hon. C. D. Power.

"There is reason today for the return to the faith of our fathers, the faith that guided them through dark and bright days. — Father Patrick Dolan.

"If there was ever a time in the history of Canada when young people had an international desire for peace, it is now." — Rev. Dr. Gilbert Oliver.

"Humor is often much more effective than bad-tempered criticism." — Rev. Dr. Lawrence Clare.

"If we wish to bring about an international peace, or at least an international desire for peace, it must be found, in the first place, in the individual." — Chief Justice Greenfield.

**HEALTH**

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

**TEACH ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IN SCHOOLS**

The extraordinary publicity given by the press to the Health League of Canada's campaign for the resuscitation of the apparently drowned has had the effect of creating a widespread interest in the subject. Former views, in the light of experience, have become modified. For example, it was common opinion that a person under water for more than four minutes was beyond medical aid. There are numerous examples where persons have been revived after having been under water for even 30 minutes.

It is most important in cases of apparent drowning that there be someone on the spot who understands the technique of artificial respiration and who has enough faith in the value of the procedure to "stick-it-out" until rigor mortis sets in or the patient has died.

The approved method is the prone or Schaefer method. This method has been so well described and illustrated in the newspapers all over the country that most persons are familiar with it. In order that there may be always someone at hand to use the method it has been suggested that it be systematically taught to all seniors and pupils, both girls and boys, in the schools.

It is very simple. Any intelligent boy or girl can learn all about it in a few minutes. Accidents of the kind do not always happen at convenient bathing beaches adjacent to great cities. Drownings are liable to occur in the most remote places. How important it is that every person should be able to use artificial respiration! The only way by which knowledge of its use will become universal is through instruction in the schools.

In some cases of drowning there is a spasm of the larynx. In others again there may be foam in the lungs. The former may be overcome by the passage of a catheter; the latter may be overcome by the use of certain drugs. These are matters for a doctor, but artificial respiration in competent hands may have saved the victim's life before the doctor has arrived.

**AROUND THE HOUSE****Items of Interest to the Housewife**

Clean With Soda.—If there is a constant smell of burning when cooking is going on, examine gas burners. They are probably filled with sediment from "boilovers."

Economy Note.—Pieces of ribbon that come on gift boxes may be utilized in making shoulder straps for underwear. Cut them into six- or eight-inch strips.

Putty That Sticks.—To make putty stick to window panes use a small quantity of white lead; mix thoroughly with the putty.

Save Ironing.—If sheets are hung on the line dripping wet the weight of the water pulls them down and removes most of the wrinkles. They may then be folded neatly without ironing when dry.

Cleaning Flour Sieves.—Always wash flour sieves in soda water, never in soap water, as particles of soap may adhere and give a soapy taste to foods put through the sieve.

Hanging Pictures.—Pictures should be hung about at the level of the eye, but since they are also to be hung in relation to the furniture groups, it is sometimes better to hang on below eye level over a low table or desk, or above eye level over a high chest.

Polish Hardwood Floors.—Do not let hardwood floors get badly worn before having them polished. A little polish on the worn places each week keeps floors always looking well.

Peeling Onions.—When you have a number of onions to peel, cover them with hot water, let them stand a minute or two, and then thin skin, so hard to get off, can be removed as if by magic.

Left-Over Juices.—Save the juice from canned pineapple and the liquid from maraschino cherries to use in making fruit punch.

The popular idea seems to be to save the big companies. If it were not for the excellent manner, however, in which private business had stood up in 1938, matters would have been much worse in Canada than they are today." — W. R. Bullock.

"If there was ever a time in the history of Canada when young people had an international desire for peace, it is now." — Rev. Dr. Gilbert Oliver.

"Humor is often much more effective than bad-tempered criticism." — Rev. Dr. Lawrence Clare.

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**FARMERS CUT BIGGEST CROP SINCE 1932**

Federal Bureau Issues 358,453,000 Bushels Estimate.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—Canadian farmers are harvesting and threshing the largest wheat crop since 1932, estimated at 358,453,000 bushels by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In its first estimate of field crop yields for 1938, the bureau reported higher production all along the line than last year, but the most marked improvement was in spring wheat in the three prairie provinces, which have suffered severely from drought in recent years.

While drought was not wholly absent this year, the bureau reported, it had moved north and it left none of the wide blank spots with no crops at all which dotted the map a year ago.

Estimated wheat production is nearly double the final estimate of the 1937 crop which was 192,410,000 bushels. It is the highest production since 1932 when 445,061,000 bushels were harvested. Other key forecasts in the report were:

Spring wheat (included in the total) 338,396,000 bushels against 165,751,000 in 1937.

Spring wheat in the prairie provinces 334,000,000 against 159,000,000.

Fall wheat 20,057,000 against 18,659,000.

Oats 393,071,000 against 268,442,000.

**AIRMAIL SERVICE TO START OCTOBER 1st**

Winnipeg, Sept. 13.—Regular airmail services between Winnipeg and Vancouver will start October 1 over Trans-Canada Airlines, W. F. Lougheed, director of postal services, announced Monday night.

Linked up with the main services will be services to northern Saskatchewan and northern Alberta, with connections at Regina for aeroplanes operating to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Prince Albert and North Battleford, and at Lethbridge for aeroplanes operating to Edmonton. All three services will run daily including Sundays.

**UNITY PUBLICATION**

"Province before Party" is the title of a booklet recently published by the Unity Council of Alberta. This new publication gives a full explanation of the Unity movement and copies are available to all citizens desiring them.

Simply address a post card or a letter to the Unity Council of Alberta, 438 Lougheed Building, Calgary, and a copy will be mailed to you.

**POLICE PROBING MINBURN THEFTS**

Minburn, Sept. 12.—Police here are investigating a series of robberies early Sunday. It is believed that the same "gang" committed the thefts.

Thefts included a car belonging to James Sorenson, 25 gallons of gasoline from the Minburn garage, an oil drum from J. Prill and a sum of money from the home of A. E. Miner.

Perforation Marks.—To remove perspiration marks from white silk, mix some bicarbonate of soda to a stiff paste with cold water. Spread thickly on the parts and leave for an hour or so before washing. This will also remove scorch marks if they are not very bad.

**TRAVEL BARGAIN****Eastern Canada**

On Sale Daily

**Sept. 24**

TO

**Oct. 8**

Return Limit: 45 Days

Good in Coaches, also in Tourist and Standard Sleepers.

STOPOVERS allowed Winnipeg and east.

Fare, Train Service and Reservations from Any Agent

W. 32-402

**CANADIAN NATIONAL**

**Power Washers and Kitchen Ranges**

Why pay \$150.00 for a gasoline power washer when you can buy a "Climax" for \$65.50, or an Electric Machine for \$65.50. This is a clean, dependable washer.

If you need a Range remember the quality is built into a "Renfrew". Ask any user.

**FOR SALE**—1928 Essex car, in first class shape. An economical car; good tires all round and lots of power.

**V. Hutchinson**  
IRMA ALBERTA



**IN EDMONTON**  
it's  
**Royal George and Leland Hotels**  
for  
**Hospitality and Service**  
AND GRAND FOOD  
Free Bus Service in connection.

**YOU** are assured of complete satisfaction and efficient service when dealing with:  
**THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED**  
Oldest established grain firm in Western Canada  
Offices at:  
Regina Winnipeg Edmonton Calgary  
**We handle Board Wheat**

**World's Largest Radio Marks Jubilee**

To mark the Diamond Jubilee of the Canadian National Exhibition of 1938, Toronto this year there are many unique features among which is the

World's Largest Radio—with an animated stage built in, on which a Marionette performance is produced eight times each day, and two special performances for children on Children's Day.

This gargantuan Radio Set, 16 feet high and 6 feet wide, is an exact copy of the new Northern Ontario eighteen-tube Radio Receiver and is placed in the Royal George Hotel in the Canadian Building. In this Radio there is the "Mirro-Mirror," an ingenious device which speaks to those who use this commercially placed mirror and invites them to view the new Microphone Radios on display beside it.

## Colonization Again

With the recent appearance in this country of Sir Henry Page Croft, Bart., C.M.G., M.P., in the interests of assisted British migration to Western Canada on colonization basis, the question of immigration to the west on considerable scale, which has lain dormant for some months, has again become an issue.

In view of Sir Henry's aspirations to get things moving in the hope of British settlers being brought out to this country by next year, it is highly probable that a good deal more of the proposals of the committee in England, which seeks British government financial backing, will be heard during the next few months.

With some of the arguments advanced by Sir Henry and endorsed by Sir Edward Beatty, president of the C.P.R., and J. S. Hungarford, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways, there will be little, if any dispute, whether or not the time is ripe for colonization of considerable numbers in the agricultural sections of the prairie provinces from Great Britain or any other country is another question altogether.

### More Revenues Needed

Few, if any will be prepared to contradict Sir Henry's dictum that there is room and a need for a larger population in the prairie provinces, when it is remembered that the railways need more revenue—a point not overlooked by Sir Edward Beatty—and when it is pointed out that other costly facilities, such as highways, have been provided for a much greater population than now exists in those provinces.

It will be conceded by almost anyone that if the overhead costs of these and other facilities could be divided among a greater number of occupants of the land the burdens of taxation, freight charges and other imposts would be lightened for all, provided there is a sufficient margin of profit in the pursuit of agriculture to meet these assessments and obligations.

Neither will there be any quarrel with the suggestion of Sir Henry and his supporters in this country that it is highly desirable that the lack of population as far as possible be met by settlers from Great Britain who in the past have proved themselves adaptable to new conditions and who may be regarded as the standard bearers of those ideals which have been adopted and are being fostered as the code of this country's destiny. Again, however, should be added the proviso—"if and when the time is ripe."

It is also quite true, as pointed out by Sir Henry, that many of the best settlers in the earlier years were not life long agriculturists but they made good despite this apparent handicap. This inference, however, that because this was done in the past "men of character and determination" but without knowledge or experience can make themselves self-sustaining within a two-year period does not take into consideration the complexities that agriculture demanded in this country since the days when the soil had only to be "ticked in the spring" to bring forth bounteous harvests in the fall.

The statement also does not take into consideration the further fact that the great majority of the "tinkers and tailors and soldiers and sailors" who came out by the trainload in the halcyon days, nor their descendants, occupy to-day the lands they or their parents originally homesteaded. A very large percentage sold their holdings as soon as possible after they had proved up and many returned to their former avocations in the cities, or took up some other calling elsewhere.

With the necessity to-day for saddling the cost of purchased land against the settlers, the lack of experience and knowledge of the problems to be faced, with the complex character of the industry itself to-day as compared with the ease of culture in the earlier years of settlement, the problem of wresting a living from the soil plus a margin of profit in the days when dust and grasshoppers did not corrupt and when drought did not rob the farmer of the proceeds of his labor, is a very different one.

### Greater Stabilization Needed

There are not lacking signs that the scourge of drought is at last passing from the western picture and it appears evident that the rust menace has been licked, but in some sections of the west grasshopper invasions have taken heavy toll of the farmer's crops and this year, the worst in the history of the affected area, it is estimated that the insects in the space of three weeks have stolen \$10,000,000 from the pockets of Saskatchewan farmers; and there is no guarantee that the infestation may not be worse next year and cover areas unvisited in 1937.

Until agriculture has become somewhat more stabilized, trends a little better defined and the industry shows definite signs of emerging from the doldrums which has beset it in recent years, it would seem inadvisable and even unlikely to permit colonization on considerable scale on the part of a large number who are not fitted to cope with conditions and who are expected to become self supporting in two or even in three or four years.

### Training Ship Lost

The Hamburg American Line announced it had given up as lost its cadet training ship, Admiral Karpfanger, missing in Antarctic waters with a crew of 60 for six months. The ship was last reported Feb. 8 leaving the South Australian port of Geelong. It was believed the vessel hit an iceberg.

### Did Not Bother Him

Over-eating isn't considered healthy, but the Duke of Queensbury, "Old Q.", was the mightiest eater of the 18th century and lived to be 85. His regular day's menu consisted of two breakfasts with a nap in between, two lunches with a half-hour intermission and five other meals.

Magazine "Hygia" states that rubbing a wart with pennies will cause the wart to disappear is a fallacy. Of course, it is. Everyone knows a wart should be rubbed with a gold ring—or is it a horse chestnut?

Japan controls North China in the same sense as the man who has a bear by the tail controls it.

A bee has two kinds of eyes—three small ones, and two enormous ones.

Mildew can be removed from clothing by soaking the garment in buttermilk.

## For World Peace

### President Roosevelt's Speech Has Real Significance

The real significance of President Roosevelt's declaration is that it serves notice upon all the world, upon Asia as well as Europe, that the meaning and spirit of the Monroe Doctrine embraces Canada; that a President of the United States has now said, and in the most unmistakable way, what all of us felt and believed, but which some, in other countries, may not have understood.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement has another, an even deeper significance.

Actually, in its spirit, it means that

the United States, in defence of democracy and free institutions, stands

and will stand four-square with the

democracies of England and France.

No more momentous nor heartening

statement has come to a tormented

world within the past two decades.

In the chancellories of Europe's

and Asia's dictatorships this state-

ment will make a difference. It has

been said often that the United

States entered the Great War be-

cause of the sinking of the Lusitania.

It isn't true. The United

States entered the Great War be-

cause of the call of the blood; be-

cause of the call of common things

endangered; because of challenge to

things which the American people

hold to-day and have held always,

in common with the freedom-loving

peoples of the world.

So it would be to-morrow. Let England stand in peril, let all that would go down with her be threat- ened, and no power nor influence on earth could keep the great heart and the might of the American people from going to her assistance. That truth, little understood sometimes in certain quarters in Europe, perhaps too little understood in certain quarters in England itself, will be better understood hereafter because of President Roosevelt's speech.

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The understanding of it must make mightily for world peace.—Ottawa Journal.

## English And French

### Differ Widely In Their Mental Attitude Toward Trouble

The French, as you know, are a logical and therefore a pessimistic race, says Harold Nicolson, in BBC Listener. When an Englishman might say that "things look non too well," the Frenchman actually believes that the end of the world is due within ten or eleven days' time. Their gloom over the Russo-Japanese dispute (which to many of them and indeed to some political workers in this country—seemed to indicate that Germany was about to make a pounce at Prague) was as striking in its contrast to the gay and glittering world around them as would be a black crepe streamer on a wedding dress.

The Englishman always has a vague conviction that the world will not really come to the world. It seldom does. But the Frenchman, whose mind works in terms of cause and effect, is always certain that from evil causes evil effects must inevitably result. And our own optimism, which to us is dim and loveliness in the haze over the Weald of Kent, strikes them as childish, unhelpful and slightly irritating.

### Has Taste For Libraries

#### First Lending One Established In Liverpool 180 Years Ago

Liverpool appears to have a taste for libraries. What is claimed to be Europe's first subscription lending library, the noted Liverpool Library, was established there some 180 years ago. Now the city is the home of a new £100,000 library, named after its donor, the late Harold E. Cohen, and given to the town by the Earl of Liverpool. The library was designed by Harold A. Dod, architect.

It has a reading room block of two floors and an eight-floor stack. The building is air-conditioned. At present it accommodates more than 260,000 books. Ultimately, however, its capacity will exceed 750,000 volumes.

Paul Zimmerman of Williamsville, N.Y., drives a 1920 Chevrolet which since acquired a Stutz radiator, a De Soto body, Auburn brakes, a Chrysler frame and motor and a Plymouth drive shaft.

Conscience is the voice that tells you not to do something after you have done it.

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It is the voice that tells you not to do something after you have done it.

It is the voice that tells you not



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## CHAPTER III.—Continued.

They were nearing the more populous regions of the camp. Hammond turned to her.

"Let's be frank. You want me to get you past Sergeant Terry. Is that it?"

"That—was in my mind."

"In other words, take that extra dog team of mine, and the supplies I had intended to leave behind, and say, 'they're your own!'"

"It was just a desperate idea. To ask you to let me pretend to the sergeant that these things were mine, drive them through and then turn them back to you."

"After that?" asked Hammond.

She shrugged her shoulders.

I spent almost my whole life in the North—until a short time ago. If the world has to come to an end—"

Sue halted, as though she had said too much. Hammond was silent. They reached a fork of the icy trail; one led to Hammond's tent. "Good night," she said.

A sudden wave of impulsive shot through Hammond. His mittened hand had touched her shoulder.

"You've given me an idea," he announced. "Get up early to-morrow. I'll have the dogs and that sled full of stuff at the restaurant a little before daylight."

He hurried on, with her gasp of gratitude faintly following him. The next morning, in the dull gray of a snow-clouded dawn, Hammond walked to the all-but-dismantled camp with Sergeant Terry. Toboggans were packed; already team after team of dogs, squatted in their harnesses, were spotted about the lake, the upper reaches of which led to the valley of the Caribou. There was shouting and hurried preparations.

"I see that girl's supplies came in all right last night," the sergeant said.

"Oh, yes," Hammond's voice was casual.

"Nice batch of dogs she's got," the sergeant grinned broadly. "Well, I guess if I owned a river bed full of gold, I'd be doing the same fool things myself." Dismissing the subject, he shouted, "Hey, Annie, all set?"

More and more men—and women—with pack sacks, more dog teams, sleds and toboggans assembled on the lake, until the foreground was black with humans. Hammond involuntarily looked about for Jeanne Towsen. She was there, and the man saw from the way she handled her dogs that she had told him no falsehood.

At last the sergeant raised his gun. The barking reverberation of the long-barreled revolver broke crisply against the sharp morning. A cheer came from a prospector's throat to be taken up by other men and punctuated by the high cries of women. A trapper remembered that he too had a gun, and fired it into the air. Immediately a dozen others joined him; the cries and shouts and booming of firearms rose to a thundering peak. Then as quickly came dead silence, as if these people had remembered the gaunt, cruel journey before them. Hammond's voice sounded crisply.

"All right, strip out! Slip into the trail and start mushing. Don't try to rush—you'll be a long time getting there."

A driver yelled to his dogs. One by one, others followed. What had been an indiscriminate mass of cheer

ing humans became a long, black, crawling line. It twisted across the lake, writhed into the valley of the Caribou which lay beyond and crawled laboriously toward the first rise of nearly two hundred miles of mountains, of plateaus and valleys and lakes and icy streams, along the great white trail to a new bonanza.

Two weeks later, they were still at it, moving more slowly now along an agonizing journey, broken often by slides of loosened snow in the narrow valleys, where hills rose precipitately, or where the willows thick and tangled, blocked progress until a trail could be cut through. Everyone was tired—especially Hammond. Twice a day, he must make the line of march from one end to the other. It was hard going to-day; a chinook had been blowing.

"Here, take this stick," he called as he passed Jeanne Towsen. "Use it to keep your snowshoes clear." "Thanks, I've got one" on the toboggan. I've just been watching for a stopping place, to change moccasins and have a general clean-up."



At Last the Sergeant Raised His Gun.

Hammond fell in beside her. For a moment, there was little sound save the quick breathing of dogs, the slide of toboggans and the clatter of snowshoes, punctuated by quick tapping noises as mushers hit their webs on the rising step with light clubs, to free them from chinook snow. The shouting and excited conversation long ago had passed. This was grueling effort.

"Please like a tomboy's happiness blazed in her brown eyes.

"Oh, do. It's so clean."

Jack went, wondering about the remark. After a long time, he began thinking of some of the city rooming houses in which he had spent out-of-luck days: grimy windows, carpets gritty with dirt, soot on one's face, a black taste to the air.

"Better not wait too long to make camp," he shouted to one of the old-timers. "We'll get out early tomorrow or the crust."

But late that night, when the rest of the camp was snoring, Hammond saw that there was to be no crust on the morning's snow. The chinook had continued, veering slightly toward morning. Dawn was gray, lowering, cheerless. Then the wind shifted. A bite came into the air.

"Yah, we'll have snow," it was Olson, the man with the hewed-out face whom Hammond had met in Prince Rupert. He paused a moment as the long line began to move. "Yah, we'll have plenty of snow."

Hammond nodded and went onward. He would have a job to-day. It was hard enough keeping this line moving in the sunshine. Morning became early afternoon. The sky grew heavier, more ominous.

"No losing!" he shouted, as the trek started anew, following the noontime halt. "And no hanging back."

A stoop-shouldered man turned his head; skin raw from pelting ice

particles, eyes like balls of blood from snow burn.

"How'll we ever keep in line and change yet, mooseman?" he queried. "Keep 'em on, I suppose, and get frostbite!"

"We'll make stops for that." The first shade of snow had begun to drive down out of the high reaches of the mountains. "Keep moving—and stay together."

The flakes had become thicker now; like a sticky white shield. All in an instant, the mountains began to fade.

"Stay together!" he shouted, as he worked back along the line. "Stay together!"

They had come out of a valley to a wide lake and were now well upon it. On his lumpy snowshoes, Jack made the end of the line, shouting his caution, and hearing it echoed by the more experienced men of this long serpentine of gold seekers. The sound of clapping as sticks rapped against snow-gummed webs was general now. The world had become a fog of white. Once again Hammond started forward, hurrying at the blurred sight of a laggard beside the trail. With some surprise, he saw it was Jeanne Towsen.

"What's wrong?" he queried brusquely.

"My lead dog broke his trace. I think I've got it fixed."

Hammond examined the harness.

"Looks all right," he decided.

"We're going to camp as soon as we strike the end of this lake."

"And then how far?" asked Jeanne. Hammond had heard that query a hundred times in the last few days.

"Oh, we're well over the worst of it. We'll have a tough time for awhile after we get out of this lake country—have to hit for the plateau—the winds are pretty bad there. Then we'll drop down to the Liiken River—going should be fairly easy after that."

"How far?" the girl asked again.

"Sixty miles. A man could make it in two days with a fresh team."

Hammond went on toward the head of the line.

"When do we get to the end of this lake?" shouted the lead musher.

A note of panic was in his voice.

Hammond turned swiftly, glancing down the line.

"Olson!" he shouted. "Take the lead here and hold it. When you hit the shore line, go into camp!"

"Ay!" came the answer.

Olson, with his elongated webs, strode out of line, rounded those in front of him, then began to plod again. Hammond once more moved swiftly toward the rear, only to return more quickly. At last he reached the side of the leader and strode beside him, staring back into the snow.

"Somebody's missing," he told Olson. "I'll try to find 'em. If I'm not back by morning, hold camp and start out a gang to look for me."

(To Be Continued)

## Not Often Seen.

The holy crown of Hungary was exposed to public view for the first time in 20 years in Budapest in honor of services held to mark the 1,000th anniversary of the death of St. Stephen, first king of Hungary. The crown was put on view in the white marble hall of the royal palace in Budapest, on the right bank of the Danube.

A source of poultry food is derived from the flesh of sharks.



Shipwrecked Sailor: "Thank Heaven! Civilization again at last!"

## Some Curious Clocks

## Town in Morocco Has Queerest One In The World

In the Swiss stand at the Paris exhibition last year one of the most interesting features was the world's smallest watch, the size of a small Canadian cent. Switzerland has always been famous for its watches and clocks; the latest device from that country is a clock that has no face. It has an automatic phonograph arrangement inside, and when you press a button the clock calls out "Twenty past two," or whatever the time happens to be.

Just beyond the borders of Switzerland, in Munich, a doctor has invented a sick-room clock. Here the patient presses a button, and a magnified shadow of the face of the clock is thrown on the ceiling, so that he doesn't have to crane his neck to see the time.

An even stranger clock is to be found in a remote little American town. It consists of nothing but a face, hands, and a single lever. This lever is connected to a geyser which spouts a column of hot water out of the earth every 38 seconds, each spout moving the hands forward just that amount. As the spouting never varies by a fraction of a second the clock is always accurate.

But it is to Fez, a town in Morocco, that the humor must go of having the world's queerest "clock." One of the houses has, jutting out about a foot from the wall, the butt-ends of 12 beams. Precisely at each hour, an attendant comes out and places a flower-pot on the end of one of the rafters. At twelve o'clock, all the pots are cleared away and the process is begun over again!

## New Wing Formation

## WII Give British Plane Increased Efficiency In Air

A high-speed flying wing capable of carrying a load more than 10 per cent heavier than orthodox commercial planes is being constructed at Whitney, England.

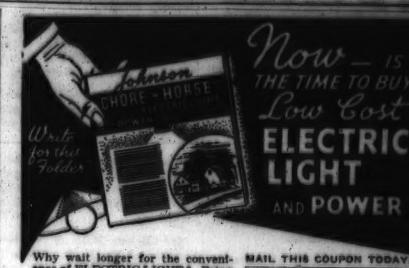
It is designed for a loaded weight of 34,000 pounds. With three engines of 1,000 horsepower each, it will have a top speed of 300 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 255 miles an hour at 10,000 feet, and will carry a commercial load of 19,500 pounds. This represents 51.6 per cent of the loaded weight compared with 40 per cent usually obtained in the orthodox type of plane.

It will have a range of 2,760 miles carrying 20 passengers, their luggage and a crew of six.

The idea includes arrangement of the lifting surfaces on a rectangular plan and giving sufficient depth to the wide wings to enable them to serve as passenger cabin.

The wing formation, which affords lifts at the take-off and also provides accommodation for passengers, is a new one. It has been shown in experiments not only to be virtually non-stalling, but also to give the maximum lift at and beyond the angle of incidence required for landing. Specially shaped wing-tips are said to give a similarly delayed stall at lateral control.

Around the coast of Britain there are about 290 life-saving stations and 4,000 volunteers and members of life-saving brigades, in addition to the regular lifeboat service.



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## Old Mother Earth

## Brightest Painted Lady In Solar System State Astronomers

Old mother earth, viewed with the astronomical looking-glass of the moon, is the brightest painted lady in the solar system.

The moon-mirror studies are described at Flagstaff, Arizona, by Dr. V. M. Slipher, director of the Lowell Observatory. During a total eclipse of the moon, the earth's shadow fails to hide the moon completely. Deep red rays from the corona-like summit of the earth's air keep the moon barely visible.

The astronomers, examining these rays, find that they come from sunlight shining through the lens-like earth's atmosphere.

The earth, then during eclipses, wears a splendid halo in the form of a rainbow tied around her face like a poke bonnet. The rainbow is produced by the atmosphere around her rim which refracts—bends the rays—and selectively absorbs, thus greatly accentuating the reddish tones.

When her face is in sunlight the earth becomes one of the abelions among planets. She reflects more light than most of them. The astronomical term for this reflection is albedo.

## Factory Being Enlarged

## Fireproof Addition To Shredded Wheat Plant Under Construction

A fireproof addition to the plant of Canadian Shredded Wheat Company Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont., is at present under construction. When completed the total floor area of the plant will be increased by more than 50 per cent. The new building is being constructed of skeleton steel frame with reinforced concrete fire-proofing and floor slabs, maple floors and face brick exterior, to match the present building. When the enlarged plant is in full operation the number of employees will be increased 150 per cent. It is expected that the building will be completed in December. About 390 tons of structural steel will be used. The enlarged plant will manufacture a full line of "Shredded Wheat" products, including some not manufactured at present.

## Breakfast For A Penny

## Scheme Inaugurated At Port Of Spain Is A Success

A penny breakfast scheme, inaugurated in Trinidad more than two years ago by the Port-of-Spain Conference of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul for school children and aged people within the city, is progressing satisfactorily.

During the first six months of 1935, no less than 45,250 breakfasts were issued at a penny each, and plans to expand the idea are being considered by the society.

The mortality rate among maniacs is frightfully high. It is frequently estimated that 90 to 99 per cent of the M.S. submitted to editors and publishers never get into print.

With old cans and scrap metal and 700 hours' work, C. Gilbert and G. Horlick of Great Missenden, England, have made a bicycle of 800 parts.

## Impossible To Evade But Physical Fitness Great Factor In Fighting Any Disease

A recent incident in the career of the Dionne quintuplets at Callander, Ont., gives convincing proof of the impossibility of entirely evading illness, even when isolation is as perfect as it is possible to make it, when every precaution is taken to ward off attacks by germs to which the average human being is exposed.

The quintuplets were recently withdrawn from the usual public exhibitions because of tonsillitis. They were the victims of the kind of "sore throat" that is the plague of infant existence and attacks almost every younger sooner or later.

"But the quintuplets had a model existence since birth. They have had the advantage of every scientific aid to health, they have led purely hygienic lives. They have been protected by every artifice of medical skill. How is it, then, that they have defective tonsils like any rambunctious who has been poorly-reared? That is a puzzling question which suggests that it is practically impossible to guard human beings against disease germs. The case of the quintuplets is likely to be the outstanding experiment in the effort to ward off harmful germs that Canada may hope to witness, yet the bacteria responsible for tonsillitis has been able to break through what was regarded as an impervious defense. No one can explain how it reached these children. It must have been carried in the air.

There is this about the situation, that these children had a rapid recovery and the lesson therefrom is that while modern science may fail to shut out the harmful germs, it can produce in human beings a condition of fitness that is likely to ensure a victory over disease when it does attack. It seems that human beings have need of good food and hygienic environment in order that their constitutions may be so fortified that they can overcome the enemy disease germs when they make their inevitable attacks. From the Sarnia Canadian Observer.

## The Indian Language

## Nearly All Tribes Have Practically Abolished It For English

Apparently, even in the far north, the Indian is losing his language and adopting English, says the St. Marie Star. Those may be isolated tribes yet which are not yet infiltrated by English, but this is doubtful. The Indian and Eskimo are so dependent now on the outside that they can hardly escape soon losing their old ways of life, and with the loss of their unwritten languages the curtain is bound to ring down on tribes that have for ages preserved a strong individuality.

What Hullo Means When you shout "Hullo!" you are really saying "A loup!" the warning cry given by forest residents in the old days, and equivalent to "Wolf!" It is said that "Halloup" still survives in Charwood Forest, England, as a hallooing term. If you repeat "A loup!" pronounced "A loo!" quickly you will see how "Hullo" arose.

The highest speed anyone ever attained in an aeroplane is 320 miles an hour. Lieut. Francesco Guglielmo of Italy set it.

## For Your Preserving



Use It This Year

**LOCALS**

Mr. Thos. Wood of Kinsella was a visitor in Irma last Tuesday.

The Irma school board held a regular meeting last Monday evening.

The Irma village council held a regular meeting on Thursday evening, Sept. 8th.

Now you may phone No. 3 for your appointment at the Style Beauty Parlor.—A. L. Barrett.

A nice sum of money was taken in at the Ladies' Aid tea last Saturday afternoon and evening.

Miss Beatie Sharkey of Edmonton spent last week end here visiting her father and sister.

Be sure and take note of the date, Sept. 20 and 21, when Miss Helen Samenuk will be in Irma.

Mr. Robert Maguire was taken to the Wainwright hospital last Thursday suffering from an attack of appendicitis. He was operated on the next day and has been doing nicely since then.

Miss Phyllis Erickson left on the flyer Friday morning for Tacoma, Wash., where she will attend the Lutheran college.

Mr. C. Coffin arrived home on Friday evening's bus after spending a fortnight visiting his daughter, Mrs. R. T. Dykes, at Edmonton.

Mrs. J. Fletcher and son Jackie are out of the hospital now and are getting along nicely. It is not known how soon they will be home.

A lady living in Irma was the lucky winner of a free permanent from Miss Samenuk. Perhaps your name will be the lucky one at the next draw.

Mrs. Melvin Moon of Vancouver, daughter of Mr. L. Guiltner arrived here on the flyer Wednesday evening of last week for a visit at her former home.

Word was received here this morning that Mr. Wm. McKay, an old-time resident here, died in Wainwright and well known in Irma, dropped dead in the Wainwright hospital this morning—Wednesday. The late Mr. McKay was a cousin of Mrs. G. A. Tripp and Mrs. R. D. Smallwood.

This section of Alberta is again enjoying fine warm weather and threshing is once more under way.

Mr. and Mrs. Mattheis and family have moved to Wainwright where Mr. Mattheis is employed in Tony's garage.

Mrs. D. Dawson, Grand Mistress of the Alberta I.O.B.A., made her official visit to Irma on Thursday, Sept. 8. Owing to the rain the meeting was small, but those present had a real feast in the way of Domon board report and instructive talk.

Miss Muriel Blakley of Courtney, Vancouver Island, grand daughter of Mrs. M. K. McLeod and niece of Mrs. Frickleton and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Blakley, arrived on the flyer Wednesday evening of last week for a visit with relatives in the Irma district.

The Sunday school executive met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Fenton on Friday evening to arrange the work for the coming year. Three new teachers were appointed to fill the vacancies in the staff. Arrangements were made for special Rally day service on September 18. Parents and friends are cordially invited to attend the service.

The monthly meeting of the Alma Mater and Roseberry Ladies' Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. W. Anderson on Thursday, Sept. 29, instead of Sept. 22 as previously announced. Plans will be made for the fowl supper. All members are urged to be present. Devotionals: Mrs. C. Steele; program, Mrs. Seth Oldham; Hostesses, Mrs. Milton and Mrs. W. T. Steele.

A farewell surprise party arranged by the United church girls' choir with Miss Marion Longmire as leader, was held at the manse, last Saturday evening, in honor of Miss Ethel Tate, who was leaving the next week for Normal school. A pleasant evening was spent playing games, after which a delicious lunch was served. During the evening a small gift was presented to Miss Tate by the girls who wish her success in her Normal school course.

**NOTICE**

To all persons owing us in Irma we hereby give notice that on October 1, 1938, all such accounts will be handed to our collector, Wainwright. No other person is or ever was authorized to collect for us.

G. MAYNES, M. D.  
J. MIDDLEMASS, M. D.

**W. C. T. U. NOTES**

At the annual meeting of the Irma W.C.T.U. local, the following officers were re-elected:

President—Mrs. Nancy O. Parkie.

Vice-President—Mrs. Carrie Coffin.

Secretary—Mrs. Amy R. Locke.

Treasurer—Mrs. Anna Osterhout.

Superintendents were appointed to

take charge of the evangelist, Sun-

day school, scientific temperance, anti-tariff, social hygiene, medical temperance, Canadianization, flower mission and relief, travellers' aid,

press work, legislation and petition, peace and international relations work in their respective departments.

This means that intensive study and earnest work will be taken up along these lines, including current mat-

ters of community welfare and world interest, whether of health building, moral issues and religious activities.

Reports showed progress and en-

livening spirit among the workers.

Mrs. Osterhout emphasized the need of spiritual influence; Mrs. Locke told of the scientific temperance campaign undertaken in the United Church Sunday school last autumn;

the splendid achievements of the Irma schools in scientific temperance posters, essays, etc., were remarked;

the splendid results of Mrs. Arnold's enthusiastic work in travellers' aid were noted; the work of the press superintendent in local and other periodicals was noticed; the petitions and remonstrances sent to various governmental heads was reviewed, and the president's annual message brought out the final notes of achieve-

ments hoped for and determination to press on to finished aims.

"Housing reform in Canada is

possible, practicable and inevitable."

—Dr. S. H. Prince.

**WANT ADS**

WANTED — A pump jack and gas engine. Frank Maguire, phone No. 8, Irma, Alta. 16p

FOR SALE—Two pool tables, complete. — Mrs. W. Morgan, Jarroo, Alberta. 16p

FOR SALE—A De Lal cream separator, No. 12; also a Deering binder and some horses. Phone 812, Mrs. M. Chase. 51c

WANTED—Model 52 Chrysler 1938 car for repairs. — Seth Oldham, phone 617, Irma. 26

FOR SALE—Baby carriage (English style pram), excellent condition. \$12. — H. Wood, Viking News office.

Quick, reliable work. All work done by machinery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pleasing prices. — G. E. Shoe Repair Shop, Main St., Wainwright. 2d

"The greatest necessity in Canada today in regard to defence and other policies is the unity of our Canadian people." — Hon. Ian Mackenzie.

**Artificial Headstones and Monuments** made and sold by J. Taylor, Wainwright, Alberta. \$20 and up. A large stock always on hand.

**Shipping Hogs**

**SHIPPING HOGS** EVERY TUESDAY HIGHEST PRICES PAID!

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PHONE 13

**Professional Cards**

**D. H. L. CALDWELL**  
Dentist, of Viking  
will be in the IRMA DRUG STORE  
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Services

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DR. E. V. SPRINGBETT  
Wainwright  
Phone No. 3  
IN IRMA EVERY TUESDAY

**PURVIS & LOGAN**  
Baristers and Solicitors  
Viking Phone: Office 7  
Irma Phone: No. 37  
Visits W. Masson's Office, Irma,  
Every Friday

**WILLIAM MASSON**  
Notary Public  
Loans, Real Estate, Insurance  
IRMA — ALBERTA

**J. W. STUART**  
Licensed Auctioneer  
For sale dates in Irma District  
see W. Masson, Irma.

**WAINWRIGHT — ALBERTA**

**C. GREENBERG, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Phone 40  
Irma — Alberta

**IRMA L. O. L. No. 2066**  
Meets the last Monday in each  
month at 8 p.m.  
Wor. Master — J. G. Fenton  
Rec. Secretary — James Stand  
Visiting Orangemen always welcome

**IRMA LODGE No. 56**

**Falls**  
**TRAVEL**  
**BARGAINS**  
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Carefully Selected Programs

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## Cambridge Overcoat Sale

Special Price on these brand new Cambridge Overcoats.

Warm, wooly overcoatings, lined with two-year Celanese linings. Very smart patterns and modish colors. They are meeting with a splendid reception. Smart style is predominate in these young men's models. Specially Priced at \$20.00

## Cambridge SUITS

Call in and see these New Fall Samples !

Distinctive new patterns in stripes and checks. Suits made for you to your individual measure from guaranteed English Tweeds and Worsteds. All finished with No. 1 linings. \$24.50  
Priced from



## NEW FALL HATS

Fall velour or silvertone hats for men in the new new blocks; silky finish in grey, brown, blue. 2.95 Smart and distinctive. Lewis brand.

## MEN'S EXTRA PANTS

### TWO SPECIAL VALUES in Men's Odd Pants

**HIGH SCHOOL BOYS' PANT.** Made by Carhartt from very smart cotton worsted. The patterns are standard wool worsted patterns. Pants are made with pleated front and zipper fly. Full cuff. Sizes 30-34 waist. 2.98 Special at

**MEN'S WORSTED PANTS.** A special buy in men's odd pants made up from wool worsted short ends. Made to sell-regularly up to \$5 these are exceptional value. All good patterns. About two dozen in the lot. All sizes 28-38 waist. 3.95 On Sale at

## MEN'S SWEATER SPECIAL

Two lines in this. Both have zipper front, and are short style to wear beneath a jacket. One is a fine fancy sweater in smart design; warm and serviceable. The other navy blue in a heavy rope 2.98 stitch. Both selling at

## A Special in Harvest Socks

Light weight men's all-wool socks in medium grey shade. Heel and toe are cotton reinforced. \$1 SPECIAL !

FOUR PAIR for \$1

**J. C. McFarland Co., Irma, Alta.**